

## AFTER MORE TRADE.

### BRITISH MANUFACTURERS LOOKING TO THE WEST.

Some British Goods Sold in Western Cities. Possibilities for Foreigners Under Democratic Tariff—Railroads Discriminated Against American Goods.

A memorandum, dated April 13 last, has been received at the British foreign office from Mr. A. G. Vansittart, her majesty's consul at Chicago, which calls attention to some articles of commerce which he thinks should, in the interests of British trade, be watched by British merchants. The memorandum states that there is a good market in the western parts of the United States for earthenware, crockery, china, glassware and enameled ware. Although "the imports from Great Britain are steadily increasing, still they do not increase as fast as the country develops, and cheap American products are being used where British made goods, if the same were made known, might be utilized." It is thought that many large firms in Kansas City, Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, Sioux City and Denver would probably buy if an opportunity were given; also that this is a favorable moment for pushing the above class of goods forward in the western section of this country.

In 1894 Kansas City received from Great Britain \$30,000 worth of the above named goods. In 1895 the value had increased to nearly \$80,000. In 1894 Omaha received 432 crates, and in 1895 as much as 612 crates. The orders are increasing, but the consul thinks there is room for larger ones. He points out that British merchants should observe more closely the market in the following articles—viz, linens, carpets, linoleum, salt, saltpeper, cotton goods, woolen goods, knit goods, caustic soda, plate glass, quicksilver and fuller's earth.

Mr. Burroughs, her majesty's vice consul at Kansas City, is also of opinion that the trade in the above goods, in his district at least, could be increased materially. The importation of tin plate from the United Kingdom to Kansas City and Omaha is falling off rapidly this year, and American tin plate takes the place of the British article, although our Democrats have not yet acknowledged that we can or do make any. The following table shows the amount of tin plate used annually in the different cities:

	Pounds.
Kansas City.....	14,000,000
Omaha.....	8,000,000
St. Joseph.....	4,000,000
Denver.....	8,000,000

One firm in Kansas City uses about 7,000,000 pounds per year, and there are some ten firms using tin plate in large quantities in the west. The British consuls think that British merchants should be able to increase their business, for tin plate will probably increase in consumption as fast and in the same ratios the packing house business does. They forget the existence of the American mills. The following amounts were imported from Great Britain to the cities as named: Kansas City, in 1894, 4,825,919 pounds; in 1895, 6,774,851 pounds; Omaha, in 1894, 4,500,000 pounds; in 1895, 4,980,000 pounds; St. Joseph, in 1895, 2,000,000 pounds; Denver, in 1895, 3,102,000 pounds.

In this connection it should be remembered that British tin plate has been carried to these western points from England at a lower freight rate than American railroads would carry American tin plate from Pittsburgh to the same western points. The American roads made a special rate, in conjunction with the transatlantic steamship companies, so as to secure British freight and discriminate against American manufacturers. If they can haul British goods from Atlantic ports to our interior points for a certain sum of money, they should be compelled to haul similar American goods for less money for a shorter distance. Congress can well afford to direct its legislative attention in this direction. It forms part and parcel of the policy of protection.

Another trade which the western British consuls think should be watched is the binding twine business. In Kansas City there is a very large sale of all kinds of ropes. Of late some very heavy orders have been placed in Ontario, and it looks as if more would follow. To give an idea of the importance of the binding twine sales, figures are given showing the average annual sale in the following four cities:

	Pounds.
Kansas City.....	15,000,000
Omaha.....	8,000,000
St. Joseph.....	2,000,000
Denver.....	8,000,000

As regards portland cement, complaints are made from the above four cities that the British article is too much mixed and that the diminution in its consumption is due to that cause. On the other hand, German and Belgian portland cements are said to be giving universal satisfaction, and their trade is increasing. Of imported cements used in the western cities, 70 per cent is German, 20 per cent Belgian and only 10 per cent British. More cement is being used every year.

It would seem that the British consuls at Chicago and Kansas City are just awakening to the effects of the Democratic free trade tariff which was passed in 1894, and which has increased the imports of British goods.

#### Benefits Foreign Capital.

Once our ocean commerce enriched our own countrymen. Now our immense tonnage of exports and imports gives employment mainly to alien labor and alien capital levies upon our people an annual tribute estimated at \$150,000,000 for freights and fares.

#### Why Abandon It?

If we abandon protection, we abandon everything that makes for national credit, integrity and honor.—New York Press.

## PROTECTION'S BENEFITS.

Advantages Which It Gives to the Farmers of the Country.

During the fiscal year just closed, even at the low prices current, this country paid out about \$90,000,000 for imported sugar. Our exports of wheat and flour were but a trifle more. Thus it takes every pound of the wheat and flour we export to pay for the sugar we import. The total value of all live and dressed beef, beef products and lard exported during the past year barely exceeds the amount we paid for sugar. Our people have an exalted idea of the American export trade in cotton, but the value of all the cotton exported was only twice as much as the value of the sugar imported. In spite of the immense increase in corn exports the past year, they would have to represent a value 2½ times larger to pay for the foreign sugar we buy.

Three times our tobacco export would not counterbalance our sugar imports. The barley, oats and rye, fruits and nuts, hops, vegetable oils, oleomargarine, butter and cheese, pork and hams that were exported last year, all put together, represent in value only two-thirds of the sugar imported. Certainly it is in the highest degree unwise for a great agricultural country to continue such a policy.

The United States can readily produce every pound of sugar it now imports and thus put in our farmers' pockets a good part of the vast sum now paid out for foreign sugar. Not only that, but with the development of the country we could produce our own sugar without materially restricting our exports of other produce, provided foreign markets offer attractive prices for the same. The sugar beet can be grown over a vast section, and encouragement of this industry is one form at least in which protection can directly benefit farmers.—American Agriculturist.

#### Lumber Mills in Wisconsin.

To run a sawmill at all requires a full crew. So the number of hands is practically the same in a poor year as in a good year. The decline in wages is much less than the decline in prices, as there is a point beyond which we cannot go, and we have got there now. In 1892 we started our mill just as early in the spring as possible. When the days got long, we added an extra hour, paying extra therefor, and continued running until ice formed. This season we did not start up until the last of May, instead of the middle of March, as customary, and will close our season's cut at least a month earlier than usual, getting in about two-thirds of a season's run. This is more than the average time for the mills here, which will not run more than half time, as their yards are piled full of lumber, for which there is no sale.

J. H. JENKINS.

Oshkosh, Wis.

#### Wise Legislation Needed.

I admit the depressed and unusual conditions now existing that have most injuriously affected the producers of all commodities, the farmer, the laborer and the manufacturer. The disastrous policy of this administration has lessened the price of all articles of production, has driven labor into enforced idleness, has unsettled all values and discouraged enterprise of whatever character. These abnormal conditions, I hold, are the result of unwise legislation and independent of the money question. They may be corrected and the favorable conditions existing under the last Republican administration can be restored by wise and proper legislation.—Hon. Robert J. Gamble, M. C., of South Dakota.

#### What Is a Protective Tariff?

What is a protective tariff? It is a tariff upon foreign imports so adjusted as to secure the necessary revenue and judiciously imposed upon those foreign products the like of which are produced at home or the like of which we are capable of producing at home. It imposes the duty upon the competing foreign product. It makes it bear the burden of duty, and as far as possible, luxuries only excepted, permits the noncompeting foreign product to come in free of duty. Articles of common use, comfort and necessity, which we cannot produce here, it sends to the people untaxed and free from custom house exactions.—Hon. William McKinley.

#### Daniel Webster's Policy.

That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor and best sustain the whole population. With me it is a fundamental axiom, it is interwoven with all my opinions, that the great interests of the country are united and inseparable; that agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or languish together, and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others.—Daniel Webster, in the House of Representatives, April 2, 1824.

#### Cotton Consumption Lighter.

The consumption of cotton by American mills was 2,876,846 bales in 1892. This last crop year, ending Aug. 31, 1896, it was only 2,504,972. The decrease of 371,874 bales during our Democratic good times is a point to be remembered by cotton growers and their employees as well as by the workers in the mills.

#### We Must Do the Same.

So long as England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain subsidize ships in the foreign trade and endeavor to establish lines carrying their flag between foreign ports we must, if we expect to hold any part of the ocean traffic, do as well by our shipowners as they do.

#### What Free Trade Means.

Free trade means cheap labor, and cheap labor means diminished comforts, diminished capacity to buy, poor and enfeebled industries and a dependent condition generally.—Hon. William McKinley.

## THE MOTHER'S SONG.

("Two women shall be grinding at the mill. The one shall be taken and the other left.")

All day and all day as I sit at my measureless turning  
They come and they go—  
The little ones down on the rocks—and the sunlight is burning  
On vineyards below.  
All day and all day as I sit at my stone and am ceaselessly grinding  
The almond boughs blow.

When she was here—oh, my firstborn—here, grinding and singing,  
My hand against hers,  
What did I rock of the wind where the aloes is swinging  
And the cypress vine strife?  
What of a bird to its little ones hastening, flying and crying  
Through the dark of the first?

When she was by me, my beautiful, here by me grinding,  
I saw not the glow  
Of the grape, for the bloom of her face that the sunlight was finding.  
And the pomegranate blow  
Of her mouth and the joy of her eyes, and her voice, like a dove to me singing,  
Made a garden aglow.

Was it I? Was it I for whom death came seeking and calling  
When she found her so fair?  
At the wheel, at the wheel from dawn till the dew shall be falling  
I will wait for him there.  
Death, I shall cry, I am old, but you shadow of plums that are purpling  
Was the hue of her hair.

Death, I shall cry, in the sound of the mill ever turning  
Till dark brings release,  
Till the sun on the vineyards below me to crimson is burning.  
There is measure of peace,  
For all day and all day with the wheel are her eyes to me turning  
In the daylight is shadow is purpling;  
Hence ere the night can wrap me around with my tears and my yearning  
When the grinding shall cease.

—Virginia W. Cloud in Ladies' Home Journal.

## To Do Up Cream Curtains.

Here is an easy way to do up cream muslin curtains with pattern of shaded roses. Take three or four pounds of good rice, wash it and put it on to boil, allowing a quart of water to each pound of rice, and let it stew slowly for hours till the rice is nearly all dissolved into starch; then strain and add the water into two portions. Add a little cold water to one portion and soak the curtains in it for an hour, then wash them in it. It is better not to use soap, but if the curtains are very soiled you may rub white curd soap over your hands and then pass your hands over the curtains. Rinse the curtains in clean lukewarm water and press out the moisture. Add a little boiling water to the second portion of rice water, dip in the curtains, squeeze out, fold in a sheet and beat with a rolling pin. Half dry the curtains in a shady place and finish as usual.

## A Pretty Sleeping Room.

A sleeping room in a new house has its furnishing in a color scheme that, though unusual, is quite charming. The woodwork is a white enamel paint, and the walls are covered with a paper in a colonial pattern, the ground of which is a deep pinkish lavender, with that pattern which nearly covers it in pure white. The floor is covered with a rug of mossy green. The bedsteads are of brass, and the other pieces of furniture in the room are of white enamel with brass trimmings. The plain muslin curtains made with wide frills are looped with lavender ribbons. The chair cushions are of either of lavender cloth with a design in white and olive or of white with the same colors. The dresser cover is sprinkled with pinkish purple violets held by green ribbons.—New York Post.

## A Round Teacloth.

A round teacloth lately made, says a New York writer, has a center of fine pale blue linen and a wide border of white linen. The center is applied to the white cloth, a fine cord is sewed around its edges, and over this cord it is buttonholed in white silk. Sprays of bachelor buttons begin on the blue center, but branch over on to the white border. The white border has its edges worked with white silk, used to buttonhole the artistic scallops that finish it. A pretty cloth that is similar to the one described has its center of pale green, the embroidery of maidenhair ferns, and the edge of the white border, which is cut like turrets, worked in green, in a long and short buttonhole stitch. Under the turreted edge of the cloth a heavy white lace is laid, with a little fullness.

## Disguising the Taste.

The noxious taste of many wholesome drugs is so much against their use that a few hints as to harmless disguises of the flavors may be useful. A little extract of licorice destroys the taste of aloes. Peppermint water disguises the unpleasant taste of salts. Milk counteracts the bitter flavor of Peruvian bark. Castor oil cannot be tasted if beaten up and thoroughly mixed with the white of an egg. Another way of administering this disagreeable medicine or cod liver oil is to put a tablespoonful of strained orange or lemon juice into a wineglass and pour the oil into the center of the juice and then squeeze a few drops of the juice upon the oil and rub the edge of the glass with the fruit.

## A Sand Table.

Every mother who has little children that cannot go to a kindergarten will find a sand table one of the best investments that she can make for their continual entertainment. The sand table is a deep, strong box on stout legs, and should be watertight. This is filled with sand and to within a few inches of the top, and in winter days provides a place to dig, to make garden roads, to create hills, mountains and rivers and valleys, and with the aid of blocks and the miniature trees to be had at the toy stores to construct cities, filled with architectural beauties and lovely parks.

## Silver Polish.

For an excellent silver polish that may be kept on hand for every day use mix a few drops of ammonia with the common whitening for silver and add enough water to make it of the consistency of cream. Bottle this and keep it tightly corked. Drop a little of this mixture on the polishing cloth, rub the silver lightly and rinse in warm water, and the silver will be instantly brightened and cleaned without the hard rubbing necessary when polishing with the dry whitening.

## Dusty Gowns.

It should not be forgotten that cotton as well as woolen gowns collect dust and should be treated accordingly. Of course, a thin frock cannot well be beaten, but it may be hung on the line in a high wind, which will effectually remove the clinging dust. If the gown is not washed often, and during the first season it often need not be washed at all, it should have this airing for sanitary and slightly purposes.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON VIII, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 22.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. iii, 1-17—Memory Verses, 1-4—Golden Text, Prov. iii, 6—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep My commandments." Between the lesson on God's blessing upon Solomon and the going forth of his fame we have this one on the secret of all blessing and true honor. These words are for wisdom's children, those who are children of God by faith in Christ Jesus (John i, 12), for inasmuch as the law cannot give life only those who have life can keep the law (Gal. iii, 12; Rom. x, 4; viii, 3, 4). Because in Christ we have life freely by His grace, therefore we love His law and keep His commandments.

2. "For length of days and long life and peace shall they add to thee." "He is our life and the length of our days" (Deut. xxx, 20). "He is our peace" (Eph. ii, 14). To receive Him is life (John v, 12), but He came to give us more than life, even life abundantly (John x, 10). Many saved people miss much of heaven upon the earth (Deut. xi, 18-21) because they do not get the word of God and lay it up in their hearts for constant meditation.

3. "Write them upon the table of thine heart." All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep His covenant and His testimonies (Ps. cxx, 10). And every believer is expected to be a living witness to this fact, an epistle of Christ, written with the Spirit of the living Word in fleshy tables of the heart (II Cor. iii, 3).

4. "So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man." Not that all men will praise you or love you if you live a holy life, for not all loved our Lord, and the disciple must be content to be as his Master (John xv, 20). But the conscious blessing of the Lord will be yours, and the favor of all such as truly love the Lord. When it is manifest that the Lord is with us, there will be abundant blessing to many, as in the case of Joseph, David and Daniel.

5. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding." Since it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps (Jer. x, 23) and the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, is it any wonder that the Spirit has written, "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man and maketh flesh his arm. Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is" (Ps. lxxviii, 9). And again, "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass."

6. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." This goes well with Phil. iv, 6, 7, where we are forbidden to be anxious about anything and commanded to be prayerful about everything. Guidance and blessing are assured to all who rely upon Him to direct and manage them and their affairs. See for further comfort Ps. xxxiii, 8; II Chron. xvi, 9.

7. 8. "Do not wise in thine own eyes, fear the Lord and depart from evil." Here is the secret of soul health, and the health or sickness of the soul oftentimes wondrously affects the body. The fear of the Lord includes, at least, a fear to grieve Him and a humbling of self to walk with Him (Mic. vi, 8, margin), in complete submission to Him and to His word.

9. 10. "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase." Here is the secret of blessing in temporal things, barns and wine presses full. The same thing is strongly emphasized in Mal. iii, 10. He who in all things acknowledges God and with cheerfulness renders to God a becoming gratitude cannot but enjoy the blessing of God. The nine lepers who went to the priest did as they were commanded, they did their duty, but the grateful tenth received had an abundant blessing which the other fellows missed. Let all Christians give and acknowledge to a certain and definite God His promises. Literally true.

11. 12. "My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord." Our Heavenly Father earnestly desires the highest happiness for all His children, but He is often hindered in doing for us what He would like to do by our willfulness, therefore to fit us to receive His bounty He has to chasten us, to humble us, to make us see the folly of our ways, that we may yield to Him and His ways and be blessed indeed.

13. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding." Christ is the wisdom of God. He also is life, and also understanding (I Cor. i, 24; Prov. viii, 14, 35). Give heed to chapter iv, 5, 7, and take the comfort of Prov. iii, 24; iv, 12; vi, 22. Think of an unfailing friend and guide with us day and night to lead us, talk with us, keep us and guard us from stumbling. Compare Jude xiv and Eph. iii, 20.

14. "For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and will gain thereof than fine gold." Silver and gold and all the gain of earth are only for the earth and pass away, but wisdom is eternal—it endureth forever. To increase in wisdom is a heavenly and eternal thing, and to make Him who is our wisdom known to others is the highest and wisest of all occupations.

15. "She is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her." Silver and gold are not to be compared to her, and she is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared to her. In Job xlviii, 18, it is written, "The price of wisdom is above rubies." When Mary sat at Jesus' feet and heard His word, and Martha seemed to find a little fault with her, Jesus said, "But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Whatsoever He meant by those words we certainly know that He Himself, the wisdom of God, is to us the one thing needful, and in Him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily (Col. ii, 9).

16. "Length of days is in his right hand, and in his left hand riches and honor." In chapter viii, 18, it is written, "Riches and honor are with Me; yea, durable riches and righteousness." There are riches which perish, which are of use only in this world, and there are durable riches, which only He can give. "There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great riches" (xlii, 7). He made Himself poor that we might be rich. We may be poor, yet make many rich (II Cor. viii, 9; vi, 10).

17. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." They are, and also paths of righteousness (Ps. cxxii, 3), and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxiii, 17). The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day (Is. lx, 1). He Himself is the way as well as the wisdom, and to abide in Him is the secret of it all.

"I was completely covered with sores. Every limb in my body ached. Had been sick for five years. Doctors could do me no good. Most of my time was spent in bed."—was a cruel, wretched, Burdock Blood Bitters have completely cured me in three months." Mrs. Annie Zeeper, Crookstown, Minn.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS. STATE OF MICHIGAN. Auditor General's Department, Lansing, Nov. 7, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Van Buren bid off to the State for taxes of 1894 and previous years, and described in statements which have been or will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer at the county seat, on the first Monday of December next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cashed according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands and may be seen on application to the office of the County Treasurer, after they are received by him and before the day of sale.

STANLEY W. TURNER, Auditor General.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—As.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, held at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday the 6th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George E. Breck, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of George W. Longwell, administrator of said estate, praying for reasons therefor, that he be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of December, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least, previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John W. Acton and Amanda Acton, his wife, to John Shurtz, dated April 20th, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on page 127, and which said mortgage was on the 11th day of April, 1896, duly and regularly assigned to said John Shurtz, and which said mortgage provided that in default of payment of the principal and interest thereon, the mortgagee should have the power to sell the premises mortgaged, and to convey the same to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be sold at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, that being the place for holding the probate court for the said county of Van Buren, and which said mortgage provided that in default of payment of the principal and interest thereon, the mortgagee should have the power to sell the premises mortgaged, and to convey the same to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan, the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren, in Chancery. Libby Decker, Julia Wood, and Cassius Homer, Complainants, vs. Hattie Page, Margaret Hubbard and Luther Hubbard, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decretal order of the circuit court for the county of Van Buren in chancery made in the above cause, and dated October 8, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that there will be sold under the direction of the subscriber at public vendue at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County, State of Michigan, on Friday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the north-west quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township three (3), south of range thirteen (13) East.

Dated, October 16th, A. D. 1896.

ORAN W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County.

Conditions of sale:—By the terms of said decretal order, any of the parties to said cause may become the purchaser or purchasers of the property above described, and the subscriber is at liberty to accept such an amount down on the sale and to give such credit for the balance due as may be approved by the Court.

7057-78 ORAN W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County.

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1896, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Elmer E. Markle, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present in their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 28th day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Paw Paw, Oct. 20th, A. D. 1896. 7057-78 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by John W. Acton and Amanda Acton, his wife, to John Shurtz, dated April 20th, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on page 127, and which said mortgage was on the 11th day of April, 1896, duly and regularly assigned to said John Shurtz, and which said mortgage provided that in default of payment of the principal and interest thereon, the mortgagee should have the power to sell the premises mortgaged, and to convey the same to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be sold at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, that being the place for holding the probate court for the said county of Van Buren, and which said mortgage provided that in default of payment of the principal and interest thereon, the mortgagee should have the power to sell the premises mortgaged, and to convey the same to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

And it is further ordered that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northernmer, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least, previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1896, secured by Albert Headley and wife, of Van Buren County, Michigan, to Trustees of Mountain Home Cemetery, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Van Buren, in book 43 of mortgages, at pages 468 and 469, on the 10th day of August, 1896, and which said mortgage provided that in default of payment of the principal and interest thereon, the mortgagee should have the power to sell the premises mortgaged, and to convey the same to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be sold at public sale, at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Friday, the 10th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, that being the